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DATE DISTR. 16 August 1948

50X1-HUM

NO. OF PAGES

NO. OF ENCLS.  
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SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

· 50X1-HUM

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION FOR THE RESEARCH  
USE OF TRAINED INTELLIGENCE ANALYSTS

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1. The Alma Ata Factory (Alma-Atinski Zavod) is located at Alma Ata, the capital of Kazakh SSR, and is in the Stalin quarter of the town. A branch railway line belonging to the factory runs from the Alma Ata Vtoraya station on the Turksib railway (there is another station, Alma Ata Pervaya) to the factory itself. 50X1-HU
2. The factory produces machines and equipment for metallurgical and coke works. The metallurgical part of the factory produces steel castings (it has one electric furnace), cast iron; and the forging and pressing shop produces forgings. Screening machines types GZH-2 and GZH-3 for coke works and screening machines for the Ministry for the Building Materials Industry are produced. Doors for coke furnaces, screens for Martin furnaces, various equipment for furnaces of metallurgical works, parts for blooming mills, several types of winches (Lu-15, SLK-42, MO-12), coke winches, pile-driver winches, wire-drawing machines, gas air valves with sleeves are manufactured. There is also a shop for the production of spare parts for agricultural machines, particularly for tractors and combine harvesters. There is a consumers' goods department which worked successfully in 1947 and produced various goods, buckets, watering cans, jugs, tools; also spades and meat choppers in series.
3. The factory comes under the Chief Directorate for Metallurgical Engineering of the Ministry for the Heavy Engineering Industry. The director visited Moscow twice in 1947 and obtained credits from the Ministry of Heavy Engineering for the enlargement of the factory in 1948 and for the construction of quarters for personnel. He pressed for a credit of eight million, but so far has only obtained four million rubles. He considered this insufficient and visited Moscow again this year.
4. The metallurgical section fulfilled the 1947 plan successfully; the forge-pressing shop fulfilled the plan by the end of October 1947. By that date it had produced 1,800 tons of hot forgings. According to plan it had to produce 150 tons of forging monthly, but in the last months of the year it produced 250 tons, and sometimes 300 tons, of forgings. The production of cast iron in 1947 was about 4,800 tons, approximately 400 tons monthly. The production of electric steel in 1947 was about 650 tons; monthly production varied from 40 to 80 tons. The machine goods section did not fulfill the year's plan, mainly because of the shortage of production space in the shops and the irregular supply of raw materials and semi-finished goods from other factories and enterprises. In 1947, the factory

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Class. CHANGED TO: TS S

DDA Memo, 4 Apr 77

Auth: DDA REG. 77/1763

Date: 2 MAY 197

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produced about 4,000 tons of various machine goods; the monthly output varied between 250 tons, 320 tons, 340 tons, and 380 tons. The spare parts shop exceeded the year's plan for 1947 by 52%.

5. The director since 1947 is Sheshnev; the deputy directors are Gorfinkel and Dakhshleiger. The chief of the forge-pressing shop is Kalashnikov. The number of personnel on 1 April 1948 was about 2,000, including 1,400 workmen (of these 350 were P.M.s) and about 300 engineers and technicians.
6. The factory gets its raw materials from different places: cast iron comes mainly from the Novo-Tavil Metallurgical Works (the Alma Ata factory in turn makes equipment and casting for furnaces for the metallurgical works). Section iron and steel are obtained from the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine and coal from Lengeraki (Lengerovski?). Coke comes from the Kemerovo Coke and Chemical Works, about 150-200 tons per month. Refractories (chamotte) are obtained from the Satkinski Chamotte Works, sand from the Kichinski quarry of Kirovskaya Province (about six to seven carloads per month). Timber, for the production of special packing and for models, is obtained from Tomsk, Ulan-Uda, and Krasnoyarsk.
7. The greater part of the machinery produced is for the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, but the factory also executes a small number of orders for other ministries, e.g., the Ministry for the Building Materials Industry, the Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy. In 1947, it produced equipment for gas-shale works in Estonia. Screening machines are produced for the Golovski Coke and Chemical Works, Ruchenkovski Coke and Chemical Works, Kadievski Coke and Chemical Works, Zaporozhski Coke and Chemical Works. The whole of the output of the agricultural spare parts machinery shop went to the Kazakh SSR.
8. The supply of raw materials and semi-finished goods is irregular and unreliable. The timber always arrives irregularly and late, which causes delay in the factory's production. About twelve to fifteen carloads of timber are received monthly. The following is an example of the shortage of the production space: the Ministry planned the production in the first months of 1948 of thirteen wire-drawing machines and nine SLK-42 winches monthly (apart from the production of other machine goods). But the area of the assembly shops is insufficient for the assembly of such a number of goods, even if all the machine parts for assembly were manufactured. The Alma Ata factory does not yet pay its way; in 1948, the state subsidy was one million rubles.

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